

# CARL SCHURZ.

## His Masterly Speech On The Ohio Pensions Issue.

We wish to publish in full the exhaustive, luminous, unanswerable argument of Ex-Senator Schurz in favor of national honesty and hard money at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 27th of September. Its reasoning and facts are convincing, and honest men, who want to know how to do their duty to their country, should read every word of it. Foreigner though he is, there are American born statesmen who can learn wisdom from him on the subject.

We wish to select now from the long speech, that part of it in which he proves how ruinous to the workingmen inflation is. Here is his picture:

But now look at the other side of the picture. Here is a laboring man, who works for wages. He is honestly toiling to support himself and his family, and may be he has succeeded in saving a few hundred dollars, and deposited them in a savings bank. Now Congress resolves to issue more money in abundance, and inflation commences in good earnest. The laboring man, who has listened to Gov. Allen or Gen. Cary, thinks the millennium is coming. The "people's money" will be plenty. The gold premium rises, and the prices of commodities also. The worthy laborer does not, like the rich man, read the financial articles and the market reports in the metropolitan journals, and if he did it would be of no benefit to him. The rise of the gold premium troubles his mind very little, for the "people's money" is to be cheap and plenty. But some day he goes to the store to buy things for his household and his family. To his surprise he finds that the prices of groceries, and shoes, and clothing, and so on, have become much higher than before. "How is this?" he asks.

"Well," says the dealer, "gold has gone up; I have to pay much more for the goods I buy of the wholesale merchant. Therefore I am obliged to charge more."

So the worthy laborer has to pay three higher prices for the same goods, for a better chance, like the rich man, he must buy shoes and clothes, or he himself and his wife and children will have to go barefooted or naked; he must buy provisions for his family must eat. He consoles himself with the idea that "the people's money" will make it all right. After a while he discovers that with these high prices he has to pay for all his necessities, his wages are no longer sufficient to support him and his. So he goes to his employer and says: "Everything has become very dear, and I can no longer live on the wages you give me. You must give me more. What is the answer?"

"Well," says the employer, "things have gone up because gold has gone up so much. Wait a little; it will come all right again. The currency will fluctuate, and you see, in my large business I can not change my scale of wages every time gold goes up or down." He waits, however, to add that he has been very quick in making up the prices of all he has had to sell as soon as the upward movement commenced. The laborer shakes his head, hoping for a favorable change. But things do not come all right again. Prices rise still higher, while his wages remain the same. At last he finds his situation unbearable, and, combining with his fellow-laborers, he loudly demands higher pay. The employer yields, or rather seems to yield. Gold and prices have gone up 30 or 40 per cent., and he grudgingly consents to increase wages about 15 or 20 per cent. That is all he can do, he says, for "things are so uncertain." In the meantime, more "people's money," more greenbacks, are issued, to "make and keep the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade," and the prices of commodities rise still higher, while wages creep slowly after them at a respectful distance. Meantime the loss of the dwelling of our worthy laborer has expired, and he wants to renew it. The landlord demands a much higher rent. "Higher rent!" exclaims the laborer; "am I not fleeing already?" "Can not help it," says the landlord; "gold and general prices have gone up so much, and our money is worth so little, that I must have higher rent to get along myself. You must pay or move." The laborer has to submit, but resolves to emancipate himself with "the people's money" from the greedy tyranny of the bloated landlord. He has something like two or three hundred dollars of old savings in the savings bank, and makes up his mind to build a home for himself and his family, the simplest kind of a little wooden house, of two or three rooms and a kitchen, on a cheap little lot in the outskirts. Formerly his reserve of money would have gone far toward accomplishing that end, but, upon inquiry as to the present prices of ground and building material, he finds that since "the people's money" has been issued in abundance, his own money will not go half so far as formerly toward giving him a home. In other words, about half of the purchasing power of the real value of his savings has disappeared. But, determined to escape from the tyranny of the landlord, he resolves to try whether he can not, in addition to his own, borrow money enough to accomplish his purpose, for, of course, "the people's money" must be easy to obtain at low interest, being "the people's money."

He applies to a money-lender for a couple of hundred at low interest, on two or three years' time, to be secured by mortgage on the house and lot. "Low interest and three years' time!" exclaims the money lender. "My dear man, you do not understand the period. Since more and more greenbacks are issued the value of the dollar decreases rapidly, and if I lend you money now on three years' time, how do I know what that money may be worth at the end of three years? Perhaps ten cents in gold or nothing, and you can not pay me interest enough to cover that risk."

The worthy laborer is surprised. He thought "the people's money" would be cheap money. "But," he asks, "is no money lent out at all?" "Certainly," says the money-lender; "it is lent out, if good security is offered, on call, so that I can at any moment of fluctuation dangerous to my interests put my hands upon it and take it back again." "Then," pursues the laborer, "you would be able to seize at any moment upon the security I give

If I can not pay at once when you happen to want your money back? That will never do for me." "Just so," says the money-lender; "such loans can be used only by rich men, who can make sufficient means available at any time. Of course, it's nothing for the poor man. The laborer grows more and more thoughtful. "But," he asks at last, despondently, "is there no way at all to help me and to secure you in this thing?" "Well," replies the money-lender, "there may perhaps be one way. Suppose we figure out what the amount of money you want would be in gold, and I lend it to you in gold, and you secure to me by a mortgage on your property the repayment of that sum in gold at the end of three years. That would do for me, and you might have the money at reasonable interest." The laborer ponders. "But," said he, at last, "how do I know how many greenback dollars I shall have to pay for a gold dollar at the end of three years? Perhaps, five or ten to one." "That's true again," says the money-lender, coolly, and there the negotiation ends. The worthy laborer begins strongly to suspect that there must be something wrong about "the people's money," which is to be so cheap for the poor man.

But there are more curious experiences in store for him. The policy of "making and keeping the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade," requires the issue of larger and larger quantities of "the people's money," for the wants of trade, instead of being satisfied, demand more with every new issue. The price of the necessities of life rise higher and higher as the value of the paper money goes down and down. The speculators and gamblers of the country do a roaring business. Prosperity develops to such a point that a bushel of coal costs twenty dollars, and a jack-knife its weight in greenbacks. The worthy laborer's deposit in the savings bank, once sufficient to build a little house, will no longer buy a decent pair of boots, and as the rise of the prices of necessities always run far ahead of the rise of his wages, he has been rather consuming what he had than laying up new savings.

Finally the inevitable crash approaches. The prudent rich man has anticipated its coming, and taken his precautions. He can do so, for he had the knowledge and the means. But the poor man is the victim of necessities. To take precautions is not possible for him. He is swept along by the tide. A feeling of distrust creeps over the business community. One day our worthy laborer goes to his place of work as usual. "I am sorry," says the employer, who sniffs the breeze, "there is an overstocked market and a downward tendency; I am obliged to take to sell. I have but little work for you at low wages, or no work at all." At last the shipwreck is complete. The rich man is in the life-boat, the poor man in the breakers, and nothing to float him.

About that time I hope Governor Allen and General Cary will come along and report their speeches about "the people's money." What will then the poor laborer say in response? "Talk to me about your people's money! It is the gambler's money, the bloodsucker's money, the sharper's money, the Devil's money!" And it may then perhaps be wise for Governor Allen and General Cary and the other apostles of "the people's money" to stay away from the streets where their robbed and outraged victims congregate.

## A Bear Hunt.

[From the Traverse Bay (Mich.) Eagle.]

One day last week Mr. Baxter and another man were out fishing in a boat on Cowper Lake, and a son of Mr. Baxter, a lad about fifteen years of age, was in another boat with a spear. The lad discovered what he first took to be an otter swimming in the lake, and started in pursuit. He soon discovered it to be a bear of large size. The father advised the boy to keep away from it, but the other man advised him to "go for it," which he accordingly did, and when near enough stuck his spear into the bear, and placing himself in the middle of the boat was slowly towed toward the shore. Just as he reached shore water where the bear could touch bottom. Mr. Baxter and the other man came up with the other boat. For a short time they all had lively work. They broke the paddles striking the bear, and at length succeeded in hitting it across the nose and finally stunning it, when they kept their head under water with the spear until they succeeded in drowning it, but not until it had taken several mouthfuls of wood out of the side of the boat. The animal weighed 200 pounds.

## She Was Not to Be Laughed At.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) Pantagraph tells this story: "One of our most prominent citizens moved from the country to the city a few years since, with his family. In pursuance of a custom at their country home, husband and wife each milked one of their two cows. A lady neighbor happened to go over one afternoon while the milking was going on, asked Mrs. J. to let her try to milk. The cow, not liking such familiarity from a stranger, became restive, and showed evidence of using her hind leg in such a manner that the visitor hastily resigned her position, which was immediately taken by Mrs. J. but the cow, notwithstanding the change, with one blow upturned the milk bucket and sent Mrs. J. sprawling on the ground. Mrs. J. is passionately fond of a joke, and had been watching the affair with a great deal of interest while quietly milking her cow, a few feet away, and was fairly shaking her fat sides with laughter while Mrs. J. was shaking out the disordered folds of her dress, and knowing she had a very quick temper, he was not surprised to see her hastily seize a hickory stick. But instead of using it on the cow, she rushed up to him and exclaimed, 'Jus, hink on me, J. I smile, even, and I will wear you out right here, you headless wretch!'"

## New Source of Sugar Supply.

It is stated that the protracted troubles in Cuba are stimulating the production of sugars in the *tierras calientes* of Mexico. It is but a few weeks since the first consignment of sugar ever made from Mexico in the United States was received in this country. It is said that those who best know the capabilities of Mexico for this crop are convinced that at no distant period she will be found competing on an unequal terms with the West Indies for the markets of the Union. Thus it is that the folly of the policy of Spain towards Cuba is enuring to the benefit of other countries. It is difficult to understand how any government not given over to that madness which goes before destruction can persevere in such a course as that of Spain in her treatment of the Cuban revolt.

# SHE WAS NOT A BOY.

## Two Ladies Accused of Adultery With Each Other—A Queer Case.

[From the Leavenworth Democrat.]

There has lived at Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas, for some years, a Mr. A. C. Smith, engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Smith and his wife did not live happily together, and finally, by mutual consent, separated.

A young lady, Miss Gilson, by name, whose father resides in this city, says the Fort Scott Pioneer, taught the Fort Lincoln school and boarded at Mr. Smith's prior to the separation of husband and wife. Between Miss Gilson and Mrs. Smith a warm friendship existed, and in Mrs. Smith's difficulty with her husband Miss Gilson espoused the wife's cause.

Some four or five weeks ago Mrs. Smith went to Hattaville in this county, and resided with Miss Gilson on a farm. Thus matters stood on Wednesday, the 8th inst., when Mr. A. C. Smith filed a bill of complaint with Justice Cronkrite of Oaga, in this county, in words following:

"Albert C. Smith, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that one Shirley Gilson and Caroline Smith, the said Caroline Smith being the wife of Albert C. Smith, did at the county of Bourbon and State of Kansas, prior about the 15th day of August, 1875, and on divers and sundry other occasions, to-wit: Between the 15th day of August, 1875, and the 6th day of September, 1875, commit adultery, and did then and there lewdly and lasciviously and unlawfully advise and counsel with each other, them, the said Shirley Gilson and Caroline Smith, at the county of Bourbon and State of Kansas, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided against the peace and dignity of the State of Kansas."

A. C. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1875.

J. L. CROKRITE,

"Justice of the Peace."

Upon this complaint the justice actually issued a warrant, the ladies were arrested and brought to Fort Scott and from there taken to Oaga, some twenty miles distant, arriving there near daylight Thursday morning.

As soon as his honor, Justice Cronkrite, was ready, the fair defendants were taken before him, a very large crowd having in the meantime assembled. Miss Gilson, under the management of counsel in her own hands, and put in a plea of not guilty and asked the justice to delay proceedings until noon, when her attorney from Fort Scott would arrive, which after considerable hesitation, was granted.

While the court is waiting for noon Miss Gilson is the object of general observation, most people supposing of course, she must be a bold man in petticoats. She is a very small young lady, weighing probably less than 90 pounds, some 23 or 24 years old, cuts her hair short, wears a plain straw hat, and very plain clothes, with no gowns or finery about them. She is independent, resolute, and unaffected in appearance, but there is nothing masculine or coarse in her make up, but is decidedly of the petite order, though her dress and unrestrained manner give her a boyish look. She is known to be an excellent school teacher, keen and sharp as a steel razor, and has always borne an irreproachable character.

At noon, attorneys being present and all ready, the attorney for the defense moved to dismiss the action on the ground that it was impossible, in the nature of things, for females to be guilty of committing with each other the crime charged.

Simon Smith appeared for the State, and opposed the motion, and in the most lofty and eloquent terms advised the court to be very cautious, as this was a case "where the sanctity of the married relation had been invaded by a young man dressed in the garb of a woman." A hour was inclined to overrule the motion to discharge, but stated if it could be satisfactorily proven to him that Miss Gilson was a woman he would dismiss the case. Miss Gilson expressed her willingness to prove her innocence rather than to be submitted further to the annoyance and scandal of such a proceeding, whereupon a committee was selected by the prosecutor, consisting of Dr. Wood, leading physician of Oaga, and Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Wilson, two discreet old ladies and wives of clergymen, to examine into the true inwardness of the case and report to the court in fifteen minutes.

The justice refused to act on the committee himself, saying he would be satisfied with oral testimony of experts and did not demand ocular proof. Examination was made and the committee reported in a few minutes that the schoolteacher, Miss Gilson, was a female in every respect. The doctor saying that if she was a man he could not see it. Whereupon the prosecutor dismissed his case, being satisfied that the sanctity of the marriage relation had not been invaded. The crowd gave three cheers for the defendants, and the justice taxed the cost to the prosecuting witness, who slipped out at the back door, amid the jeers of the crowd.

## Early Feeding of Hogs.

No one, except he has had the experience, knows how important it is to begin early in the fall to feed hogs for market. Even if the fattening process is intended to be kept up until late in the winter, the feeding can be made profitable if the hogs are young, of a good breed and selection. Continued profit, however, depends wholly upon scientific knowledge and skill in the management, for it is well known that swine continue to thrive a certain length of time, without the ordinary way, and to feed differently the farmer must know how. By beginning to feed early, before the corn hardens, this may be done without extra care. In fact, the swine may with profit be turned into the field if not put on too large a portion at once. It is necessary to keep them up to a full feed gradually during a period of two or three weeks, giving them a gorge of the fresh ears which is liable to founder them in such a manner that they seldom fully recover from it.

Early feeding adds flesh more rapidly than late, and puts on a thick covering of fat during the warm weather to protect them during the colder season of winter. The early fed corn being soft is easily digested and assists the fattening process wonderfully, as all know who have tried cooked food for stock. We have known many farmers to delay the feeding of their hogs until late in the fall, so that they might save their corn and hit a late market for their pork, but we never knew one to secure the best result in that way.

Grass is an excellent adjunct to corn as long as it is desirable to promote health and muscular development. Large and vigorous growth can be promoted in no other way. The flesh can be laid on in no condition more profitable if done quickly and the hogs sent to market before a retrograde movement cuts off the increasing weight. We do not advise after the animal becomes so burdened with flesh, as not to be able to move with a reasonable degree of effort, for at this stage of existence he is usually approaching very near the most profitable time to dispose of him.—Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, I. T., Sept. 30.—One hundred outlaws, mostly from the States, are in jail here awaiting trial at the next term of court.

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